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1. BEREZNIKI (59°24°W, 56°44°E)

Chemical capital of the USSR with a population of 200,000, the town has a TETse plant with 8 boilers which consume a total of 2,400 tons of coal a day. Forty 60-ton coal cars arrive daily at the railroad yards, whence the coal is delivered to factories by cable car.

*(electric power plant)

Ra Factory Nr. (761.)

Also known as a chemical "Kombinat", the factory produces industrial soda and other, unspecified chemicals. It employs between 8,000 and 9,000 workers, and has its own power plant. Products are shipped on the nearby Kama River to Molotov. Tank and freight cars (contents unreported) leave the factory site regularly for Molotov.

b. Factory Nr. 237

Under the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the factory produces a type of plexiglas and related products. Electrical current is supplied by the town power plant. A smell similar to that of egg-yolk is perceptible on the premises, and the workers frequently have yellow-stained skin. Approximately 1500 men are employed in the plant.

c. Factory Nr. 213

Manufactures explosives and employs 500 men.

d. Berezniki Magnesium Factory (B.M.Z.)

Situated 9 kilometers east of Berezniki, and occupying an area from 7 to 8 square kilometers in size, the factory is under the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. It processes light metal and employs 3000 workers, many of whom suffer from cilicosis and the effects of chlorine gas. Construction of this plant was begun on 22 June 1943 by the Northern Urals Heavy Construction Trust.

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CENTÍAL INTE**LLIGENCE**

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Before the war there were only two magnesium factories in the in Solikamsk and one in Dniepropetrotsk. A large part of ... Dniepropetrovsk factory machinery was evacuated to Berezniki during the wer. In March 1946 the factory deased production for a short time because Cf. Tall repairs were necessary and because new machinery from Germany and Manchuria was expected. Average monthly production is 200 metric tons of 20-kilogram bars of metal. Metal passes through high temperature ovens and a series of electrolytic baths. Among the chemicals involved are MgCl2 and MgC. as of May 1946, the adjacent power plant had only one turbine in operation. The plant was to have been completed with the installation of two more turbines by May 1947. Every 24 hours the factory receives sixty 50-ton freightear loads of potessium salts from the Berezniki Potessium Kombinat, a neighboring system of mines yielding carnalite and sylvanite. A daily average of three carloads of the light metal produced at the B.M.Z./is transported over a single-track rail line to the Magnesium Factory at Solikamsk, where airplane parts are manufactured. The Solikamsk factory employs 4000 workers. (Sclikemek: 59935°N, 56945°E.)

2. <u>KRASNO-KAMS</u>K (58°04°N, 55°46°E)

Situated MN of Molotov, the town has several camouflaged factories concealed in the woods. No details are available, except that products are shipped on the Kama River.

3. CHUSOVOI (58°25°N, 57°59°E)

Metallurgical Plant

- a. This plant produces shell casings and steel plates for military and commercial use.
- b. It is equipped with two small and one large open-hearth Dome furnaces, the latter with a capacity of 250 metric tons; four Martin ovens, each with a capacity of 95 metric tons every ten hours; one Bessemer converter constructed in 1944; a conveyor 40 meters long; and one large and four small rolling mills.
- o. Iron ore is supplied from the Ural Mountains. In April 1946 about 16,000 workers were employed at the plant.

4. LY3°VA (58°05°N, 57°40°E)

Site of a metallurgical plant employing 5,000 workers and manufacturing tank parts, helmets, and ammunition in unreported quantities. Director of the plant is BYELOVISOV. This factory coordinates with the Metallurgical Plant at Chusovoi.

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